WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861.

We publish to-day in full from the Rough Notes, the official proceedings of the meeting at Goldsboro' on Friday and Saturday of last week. We trust that the resolutions adopted by the meeting will convince all excited people, that the Southern Rights Party of North Carolina aims only at the accomplishment of legal objects by legal means. We say we trust that all excited people will be so convinced, but we cannot flatter ourselves that the clamor and outcry which interested aspirants have raised, will be at all suspended or put a stop to. We do trust, however, that the people will be enabled more fully to estimate the character of the charges made, and to appreciate the course and the motives of those making such charges. And to the end that the people should do so, we trust that between now and the 20th day of May next, efforts may be made to present the truth openly and candidly to the view of the citizens of every county in the State by the publication of documents, by the holding of meetings, and by the making of speeches. Facts and arguments used to be constitutional and legal weapons in a free country.-Who will assert that they are not so now, and if they are who shall deny to us the right to use them? If any, then those who would deny this right must be those who fear the truth. Let this be borne in mind when denunciations are hurled upon the Southern Rights men of North Carolina. These last indulge in no rancourous denunciations of those differing from them in opinion. They simply appeal to their judgments.

The Raleigh Standard complains that the Western Democrat and the Wilmington Journal treat that paper unjustly and unkindly in connecting it with an insult to the Governor of the State.

The insult referred to by the Standard is no doubt the groaning in front of the Governor's residence. We must suppose that the 'editor of the Standard is above participating in that sort of demonstration. Even if we were disposed to ascribe no higher motives, we feel assured that his good sense alone would have rendered that impossible. Nothing in our remarks was intended to connect the Standard actually with the insult referred to, which, whether participated in by few or many, was wrong and discreditable, so far as it went. We trust, for the credit of our State Capital, that it did not trust that it was the act of a few thoughtless people.

But we cannot hide from ourselves the fact that the tone which the Standard has for months past adopted so personally bitter-as no mere difference of opinion on public questions could account for or justify. No intelligent reader of the Standard can have failed to see the same thing. No one could have failed to perceive the political opponents, or at any rate persons opposed to the Standard on the present issue, as oligarchs and enemies of the people. These things must have their effect, and are too apt to culminate in scenes, if not in acts, deeply to be regretted and deplored. We must also remark that the tone of the Standard's article in reply to or notice of the State Journal's account of these transactions grated most unpleasantly upon our feelings .-We refer it to the Standard itself for reconsideration.

It may be and we think is, hardly worth noticing, but we will here take occasion to reply to a question is the Raleigh Banner of the 26th. It asks: Would a Union man have been safe in the meeting at Goldsboro'? Certainly! Several well known Union men were in Goldsboro', and we did not hear of even a bard word. Among others we recollect seeing Hon. Sion Rogers of Raleigh, shaking hands cordially with sundry warm secessionists. He can answer the question of the Banner.

It cannot be doubted that there is an unfortunate state of feeling existing in Raleigh, and that the state of things there has not been improving for some years past. This, we must suppose, is the result of circumstances arising mainly out of the position of Raleigh as a State enable us to do .- Daily Journal of yesterday. Capital. We cannot suppose that its people differ from the people of other towns in the State, except in so far as their external characteristics are somewhat modified by their surroundings. We have got along as quietly anything different were business to call us there to-

of the different rumors floating around it is difficult to say which is and which is not reliable. Now we hear that Fort Sumter is not to be evacuated, and again that it is to be immediately if not sooner. For observed until Monday, when, having sent his card to on the present occasion call you fellow citizens, from instance we see a despatch from Washington city to Governor Pickens, he was received by his Excellency, your faces, I judge that we are one in heart and in sentithe Philadelphia Bulletin, dated March 23d, stating that Fort Sumter will be evacuated by the United States | being low, the steamer was unable to reach the Fort | sister States of the South.] That he was appointed troops before sunset to-day," (Saturday.)

Per contra, we have a despatch sent to the editors of this paper from Charleston on yesterday the 24th .-17 No orders for the evacuation of Fort Sumter vet .-No immediate prospects of it yet. It is even reported here that Anderson is strengthening his weak points, &c." This dispatch is from a citizen of Wilmington, now in Charleston. A gentleman just from Charleston, informs us that it was reported there that on the last days of last week Major Anderson was engaged in makis certain, Sumter has not yet been given up.

Among other strange rumors, is one sent in a dispatch to the Charleston Courier in the following words:

Hon. George W. Summers, an ex-Governor of Virquence of this intelligence, Lincoln, to-night, dispatched his former law-partner, Col. Lamon, for Richmond, it is supposed, with overtures to induce a reaction in favor of Virginia's remaining in the Union. These facts create considerable excitement.

We rather doubt the accuracy of all this. We think only three votes were wanting to pass the ordinance of the policy to be pursued towards the Confederate States. Referred to the forts, and said they ought to be taken cess until 2 o'clock, P. M. secession there must have been a more rapid change than

WATER .- We notice that water pipes are being laid down through some of our principal streets. The water is brought from the lot on the west side of Fourth st., south of Princess, and is the out-crop, as we might say, upon which the upper part of our town is built.

The supply is quite considerable and only wants elevation, which can be given at any time without effecting given by President Davis. the pipes. The quality of the water cannot be sur-

We believe the experiment is made by M. London, Esq., and we do not see why it should not be successful. In the upper parts of the town the water in the wells is perfect, but in the lower part it is not, and a supply of good, soft water will enable a good deal of hauling or Iron Company, at Phœnixville, Pa., one of the largest carrying of water to be dispensed with.

Fort Sumter has not yet been evacuated. The resolution under consideration in the South Carolina Convention for cutting off supplies and mail facilities shows that its evacuation is not understood as a " fixed

Surely politics make strange bed-fellows. Among the appointments of Mr. Lincoln we find such men as old Giddings of Ohio, the blackest abolitionist; Buringame of Massachusetts, no better; Corwin of Ohio, the man of bloody hands and hospitable graves for his countrymen; Cassius M. Clay, C. F. Adams and other such without number; while at the same time we find announced that the same Mr. Lincoln has appointed Willie P. Mangum, jr., son of ex-Senator Mangum, of N. C., Consul to Ninghpoo, China, salary \$3,000; J. T. Edgar of Tenn., brother-in-law to Senator Crittenden of Kentucky, Consul to St. Thomas, salary was in earnest. Declared that the recent election was

Mr. Montgomery Blair, the new Postmaster General, has been appointing some Republican mail agents South, that the people of North Carolina will not bow in tame but they have not been allowed to run. He removed Mr. Pritchard a mail agent on the Manassas Gap Road in Virginia, and put on in his stead a Republican from Rockingham named Baer. The President of the Road, Edward C. Marshall, promptly informed the Postmaster General, that, either his appointee or the U.S. mail must be removed off the road. The appointee was, and na wheel into ranks and join the Confederate States, her Robt. Moseley, Jas. C. Holmes. Mr. Pritchard was restored.

DENIES IT .- The National Intelligencer of the 26th contains an editorial notice, written by Mr. Seaton, conthe responsibility of certain articles in the Intelligencer of "the South! the South!! the South!!!]

W. H. Allen, B. C. Barden.

Mecklenburg.—W. R. My to the administration. The article says that the editors of the Intelligencer have had no communication from either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward, confidential or open, direct or indirect, oral or written, nor have they seen either of them since their entrance into office. They deny all organship or inspiration from quarters outside

We regretted to hear it reported on Saturday, hat Governor Ellis was at Newbern, in very feeble health, having suffered from a severe hemorrhage from the Burke. lungs. We trust that the case is less serious than reported. The close confinement and anxieties of the past | seats. winter had not been without their effect upon Gov. Ellis, and his chest appeared slightly affected, but not seriously; and we trusted that relaxation from business would have brought him out again, as we trust it will gentleman and invite him to address this meeting. yet do at an early day.

gress of Monday, that Gov. Ellis' indisposition is far Lawrence, of Wayne; S. J. Lowrie, of Mecklenburg; less serious than had been reported. The Progress says: - Wake; Dr. E. W. Ward, of Onslow. go so far as we had been given to believe it had. We "We saw Governor Ellis on the street yesterday (Sun- On motion of Wm. Robinson, Esq., W. B. Smith, of day) and though not looking as though he enjoyed his Tarboro', was appointed Reading Clerk. accustomed health, he seemed to be far removed, as we thought, from consumption.

We think our own surmises are about correct. Gov. relaxation and the influence of the opening season will o'clock. soon restore him to his usual health. His chest and tendency of the exciting appeals to the people against throat appeared to be, and no doubt were more affected when he started on his first canvass for Governor, but the open air and exercise relieved both very soon."

We learn from the Fayetteville Observer, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company was held in that town on Saturday last.

The act of the late Legislature, to aid in the extension of the Road to the N. C. Road, was unanimously in Goldsboro'. But I shall be with you in sentiment and accepted as an amendment to the charter. The survey of several routes from Deep River to the N. C. Road, will be commenced forthwith

C. B. Mallett, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. The former Board of Directors was also re-

Dr. F. J. Hill, a highly esteemed and prominent citizen of the Cape Fear, died this morning at his residence in Wilmington, aged nearly seventy years .-Doctor Hill leaves a large circle of relatives and connections, some of whom will no doubt pay a more fitting tribute to his memory than our comparatively slight acquaintance with his character and history would

We have from the Editor and Proprietor, W. Bidwell, Esq., 5 Beekman Street, New York, the April number of the Eclectic magazine, illustrated by two of Sartain's Mezzotints, the first " Lord Russell Parting invitation, and to add with how much respect I am, dear sir, in Raleigh as in any other place, and would not expect with his Family previous to his Execution, 1683," and the second a Portrait of Don Pedro II., Emperor of

FORT SUMTER.—Col. Lamon, of Illinois, formerly a law partner of Mr. Lincoln, reached this city unexpectedly on Sunday last, and although his name was recorded on the books of the Charleston Hotel, he passed unwharf, but was met at a short distance by a boat com-After presenting a written communication to the Lieutenant, Col. Lamon was invited into the boat, accompaproach of the steamer to the Fort about half of the garrison collected on the wharf, and some half dozen offiaccompanied by Major Anderson, took a walk around explaining to his visitor the position of the Fort and ing an inventory of the property in Sumter. One thing its surroundings. While on the steamer the Envoy ginia, has telegraphed to President Lincoln from the for the evacuation of the fortress, and would give color Eagle on the half dollar—the Confederate States are Richmond. Convention at Richmond, that there is imminent dan- to the opinion held by many, that the question of leavger of Virginia seceding. He advises that the Presi- ing is in debate between Major Anderson and the Wash- North Carolina—referred to the tariffs of the two govdent shall and must call an extra Session of the Con- ington authorities, each wishing to shift the responsigress, if he wishes anything to be done to prevent a con- bility off their own shoulders. This matter as it stands summation of the act of secession. He further states is becoming rather annoying to the public here, and the that, in a fair caucus of the members of the Convention people are expecting with anxiety a final settlement, of Virginia, it was shown that only three votes were either peaceably or by the sword. Col. Lamon left on wanting to pass the Ordinance of Secession. In conse- Monday night on the 11 o'clock train of the Northeastern Rail Road .- Charleston Courier.

we could have hoped for, or our private advices are de- that, inasmuch as the Cabinet were nearly equally di- ed to fill them with men, &c., &c. fective, and we are inclined to think that they are accu- vided upon that issue, it was extremely difficult for any Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, said lest it might be of the happiest efforts of his life. one to say, or even predict, what determination they supposed that the 6th District was not represented, he will arrive at. They have before them the despatches brought by Lieut. Gwathmey from the commander of the Brooklyn, off Pensacola, and also despatches from Capt. Slemmer,

commanding Fort Pickens. This officer has informed the Government that he is nearly out of provisions, and of the springs which issue out of the hills of clear sand must have them very soon or he will have to abandon

passed. It is clear, soft, without any mineral engredi-ent.

dred troops. They, like all green troops, are anxious for fight, and there certainly will be a collision, he says, party issues must be laid aside, &c. if additional troops are sent there. The guns at Fort Pickens are all mounted, and well

guarded at all points. The Brooklyn, Sabine, St. Louis and Wyandott, are there. LABOR UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.-The Phoenix manufacturing companies in the United States, is said to have given notice to their employees, numbering from

from ten to twenty-five per cent. on the 1st day of April, the same day the Morrill tariff bill goes into effect. VERY GOOD FOR DIXIE.—It is said that the copyright of "Dixie's Land" has given to the author four

1,200 to 1,500 men, that their wages will be reduced

From the Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 26th inst. Meeting of the Southern Rightt Party of North

Carolina A large number of the seople of the Southern Rights' party of North Carolina convened in Mass Meeting, in the Court House, in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, when, on motion of Victor C. Barringer, Esq, of Cabarrus, the Hon. W. N. Edwards, of nutt, Jos. T. Rhodes, Wm. E. Hill, Dr. L. Hussey, Joseph Warren, was called to the Chair by acclamation.

In taking the chair Mr. Edwards submitted, in substance, the following patriotic remarks to the audience: He said that such meetings as this were pure fountains of public opinion, and when conducted with moderation, always attended with happy results. Said this meeting not a true exponent of the views of the people. We must try again-never give up the ship-that the secession of North Carolina was a question of time only. Said submission to Black Republican rule, but will maintain their rights at every hazard—that the issue was not union or disunion, but whether North Carolina will go with the North or the South-that the day of compromise was past-that our once happy Union was gone. It was worse than useless to hope for a re-construction of the Union. Let us not permit ourselves to "watch and wait," but act! act!! AcT!!! Let North Carolinatural allies, and thus protect herself against Northern wrongs and aggressions,-that the only safety of North Carolina was immediate secession; and lastly, my fel-

Gen. Green, of Warren, said that he saw several ministers present, and that he hoped the proceedings of this meeting would be opened with prayer. Rev. J. N. Andrews was then called on and offered

by a patriotic air by the Goldsboro' Cornet Band. Mr. Meares, of Brunswick, with a view of perfecting the organization of the meeting, nominated the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents: L. J. Johnson, of Perguimans; Emmet Cuthbert, of Craven; Dr. Thos. . Bunting, of Sampson; F. J. Thornton, of Warren; R. A. Caldwell, of Rowan; Gen. C. M. Avery, of

The motion prevailed and the gentlemen took their

Mr. Ashe said that before the meeting proceeded to business he would state that the Hon. Mr. Moses, Commissioner from South Carolina, was present, and he moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon that

On motion of Mr. Green, of Warren, the following gentlemen were elected Secretaries: A. M. Waddell, We are pleased to learn from the Newbern Pro- of New Hanover; J. L. Stewart, of Rowan; Dr. J. J. Col. J. E. Morris, of Craven; R. H. Whitaker, of

> The President appointed Messrs. Ashe, Craige and ably and eloquently for upwards of an hour. Ruffin to wait on Mr. Moses and enquire when it would suit his convenience to address the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Faison, a committee of three from moods. Ellis has not recovered from the effects of the close con- each Congressional District to prepare business for the finement during the last session of the Legislature, but action of this meeting and report to-morrow at 10

In accordance with the motion the following gentlemen were appointed to act on said committee : 1st District-M. A. Wilcox, J. H. Prince, Dr. W. H. Hill 2d District—Geo. Green, Geo. V. Strong, J. A. Engelhard. 3d District—T. D. Meares, Thos. H. Holmes, Jas. Fulton. 4th District-W. J. Branch, T. J. Green, Basil C. Manly. 7th District-Burton Craige, J. M. Long, David Schenck. Mr. Meares, of Brunswick, presented the following letter from the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, March 21, 1861. J. B. WHITAKER, Esq. - Dear Sir: I greatly regret that sickness prevents my complying with your kind request to attend and address the Southern Rights' Meeting to be held wish you every success. Let us have a clear, unequivocal assertion of our equal Constitutional rights, and maintain them at all hezards in every Constitutional way. There is no time now for delay. Let there be light and knowledge. The people will decide right in the end, and can be deceived only for a while by the interested efforts of demagogues and the talse cries of peace when there is no peace, but only a p:etence designed to cheat us of our rights and enerce a sovereign State of the Confederacy, under the pretence of enforcing the laws and holding the public proper-What Hamilton, and Madison, and Rutledge, and Pinckey, and the fathers of the Constitution, said was never to be thought of in the administration of the government, is signally fail-in the discomfiture of its friends, both North and South, for this unholy cause of coercion has friends here ceptive professions of love of country. Truth, justice, equality and Constitutional liberty will, in the end, be fully dicated in the triumph of Southern Rights. But I cannot go into the grave questions of the day, now

so vital to us all, in a note which is simply intended to exe committee of arrangements for the compliment of their Your ob't servant.

Mr. Craige, from the committee to wait on the Hon. Mr. Moses, of S. C., reported that that gentleman would address the meeting at once if it be their pleasure. Being introduced to the meeting, the Hon. Mr. Moses delivered an able and eloquent address, of which the fol-

lowing is a very imperfect report. He said: Although not of the same Government, I think I can | their wishes through the ballot-box. and had a conference of some length. About 1 P. M., ment. I come from the much abused State of Sonth Col. Lamon, accompanied by Col. Duryea, Aid to the Carolina, now a proud member of the Confederate States commissioner to the State Convention of North Caroli- Southern Rights citizens of each county in the State, to manded by an officer, who we understood was Lieut. Hall. na, and hoped that he would yet have the pleasure of at- form at the earliest practicable time, county organizations tending. [Paid a compliment to Mecklenburg-said | whose proper executive officers shall be in correspondence that her sons would never consent to be degenerate sons | with the Southern Rights State Executive Committee. nied by Col. Duryea, and they were taken to Fort Sum- of such noble sires—referred in complimentary terms to on the soil of North Carolina, were intended to defend and ter, where they remained about one hour. On the ap- Fdmund Ruffin, formerly of Va, (upon which, three protect, and not to menuce or subjugate her citizens, and cheers were given for Mr. Ruffin) -said that the report that any additional force placed in such forts, not simply in some of the newspapers that South Carolina desired | without the request, but against the wishes of the people cers were on the ramparts using their spy glasses.— to leave the Confederate States was false, basely false.] After staying in the Fort for some time, Col. Lamon, You have been told that there was a tax of sixteen doi- North Carolinians, we must not only denounce, but, in the lars and a half upon slaves in South Carolina, which is last resort, resist at all hazards, the ramparts of the fortification, the Major apparently also false—said the people of South Carolina were contented and happy. May the day come when North and nounced the following gentlemen as constituting the South Carolina will stand side by side as they did in | Executive Committee of the Southern Rights party of from Washington alluded several times to the import- the days of '76-that if it were left to the women of N. North Carolina: ance of preserving the peace, and that he expected to Carolina to vote, she would certainly secede—called atleave immediately for Washington City, and hoped to tention to the great contrast between President Davis Currituck. return here in a few days. The last remark would in- and Lincoln-North Carolinians hate the North and by, Hyde. dicate that so far as he was concerned, he bore no order love the South—the North loves the Eagle, but it is the waiting for you-South Carolina extends her hand to Warren. 4th District-Dr. Pride Jones, Orange, F. A. Thornton, ernments-that England and France were obliged to Caswell. recognize the Confederate States-referred to the new | 6th District-F. D. Stockton, Iredell, Col. Sam. Hargrave, Constitution—said it was better than the old one—he Davidson. doubted not but that the sons of North Carolina were Cabarrus. as patriotic as those of any other State, but that old party issues must be crushed out-it was useless to talk about re-construction of the Union-hoped North Car-The Policy of the Government Towards the Confeder- olina was slow, but sure, &c.

A leading Republican Senator remarked that the ques- and held quietly by North Carolina-showed how diffition under consideration was one of peace or war, and cult it would be to retake them, if the North was allow-

Iredell, for an address.

soul-stirring and thrilling speech. Lincoln had said in a most gallant manner, complimenting the spirit of nothing was wrong"—it was true on the present oc- the ladies of North Carolina, paying a merited tribute that the cotton crop of 1860-'61 will be nearly a million casion-we are right. Said North Carolina would have to the mothers of the revolution, &c. nothing less than her rights. Referred to the 350,000 In response to enthusiastic calls, General Green, of the fort. The commander of the forces of the Confeder- slaves in North Carolina-asked what we are to do with Warren, J. A. Englehard, of Edgecombe, Dr. Wilcox, ate States, Gen. Bragg, has notified him that no sup- them if North Carolina remains in the present Union. of Halifax, and Wm. H. Bunn, Esq., of Wilson, enterplies can be landed until orders to that effect have been He wished to know, if we loved our native State, if we tained the audience with short but eloquent and patridid not want her to fill an honorable position? Said otic speeches. Gen. Bragg has under his command about seven hun- he and the President of the meeting were in different

> On motion of Gen. T. J. Green, all resolutions were ordered to be submitted to a Committee. On motion, the meeting took a recess until 716 o'clock, p. m.

EVENING SESSION. Meeting called to order by the President, at 7½ p.m. dents and Secretaries, and also to the Goldsboro' Cornet Band. pen, Esq., of Edgecombe, was adopted: county, be furnished to the Clerk, and the same be received

as delegates to this body.

In accordance with the above resolution, the names of the following gentlemen were handed in:

Craven —D. K. McRae, Geo. Green, Peter Custis, A. C.

Latham, W. H. Pearce, A. C. Justice, C. S. Primrose, S. W. Ward, Secretaries.

Barrington, T. H. Gaskins, C. A. Hart, J. J. Robinson, r. H. Hud on, J. E. Morris, E. Cuthbert, J. M. F. Harrison, los. Whitty, D. Hancock, D. W. Hunt, L. Phillips, H. B. Lane, I. Disosway, N. S. Neal, E. R. Bryan, A. E. Evans, A. Evans, D. T. Carraway.

Duplin .- Jas. Dickson, D. owen Page, D. A. McDougald, P. S. Herring, L. Aaron, D. K. Kornegay, G. W. Stanford, J. C. M. Loftin, J. Ches-Moore, Dr. B. F. Cobb, Thos. F. Kenan, Joel Lottin, A. N. Faison, Edw. Herring, Julian Faison, D. G. Morrisey, D. G. Morrisey, S. R. Bowden, S. L. Garvin, Jno. W. Swinson, Wm. Smith, I. W. Willard, A. Boyett, J. W. Williamson, Wm Boyett, Wm. Jackson, Howell Best, Dr. J. H. Hicks, Dr. N. Herring, Elias Faison, C. B. Dettson, John Croom, John W. Hinson, L. L. Hicks, D. G. McKethan, R. B. Carr,

Edgecombe and Wilson .- J. A. Engelhard, J. H. Hayman, W. F. Mercer, K. Thigpen, Wm. H. Bunn, Edmund Moore, J. C. Gorman. W. R. Hansell, Wm. Barnes, jr. Dr. R. G. Barham, B. H. Barden, Calvin Barnes, Lafayette Barnes, E. P. Tucke, S. Y. Parker, Isaac Batts, Geo. Strickland, Chas. Bonner, Dr. R. H. Lewis, F. A. Pippin, D. B. Batts, Jno. H. Paniel, A. D. Stith, Henry Thompson, Jos. Lane, W. B. Smith, Jos. Ellis, G. W. Whitfield, E. Barnes. Halifax .- Dr. W. H. Hill, J. H. Prince, W. E. Fenner, W. R. Williams, W. C. Garris, W. D. Faucett. Rowan.-Hon. B. Craige, C. F. Fisher, R. A. Caldwell, Daniel Shaver, M. F. Hunt, J. J. Stewart, H. C. Long, R.

H. Smith, Samuel Reeves, jr. Sampson .- R. C. Holmes, T. H. Holmes, Dr. A. Holmes, A. A. McKoy, F. J. Faison, J. P. Faison, Thos. Ashford, T. I. Faison, Amos Royall, G. Holmes, Dr. Thos. Bunting, New Hanover .- P. Heinsberger, W.S. Ashe, D. C. Allen,

Henry McRae, O. P. Meares, A. M. Waddell, Jas. Fulton, N. G. Daniel, M. Newhoff, John C. Mclihenney, Jas. F. McRee, A. Lamont, W. T. J. Vann, Jno. A. Taylor, W.A. low-citizens, shall North Carolina be the tail end of a Walker, W. P. Elliott, T. H. McKay, D. A. Lamont, R. Northern Black Republican government, or go with her Johnson, Jas. H. Alderman, W. B. Meares, W. W. Peirce, Mecklenburg .- W. R. Myers, J. A. Young, J. A. Fox, W. H. H. Gregory, J. B. French, J. L. Davidson, L. H. Smith, Jno. Frelord, W. A. Cook, T. H. Brem.

Jno. P. Thomas, W. H. Cunningham, W. S. Long. hnston .- K. J. Ballard, J. M. Whitley, J. R. Whitley, up a fervent and impressive prayer, which was followed up a fervent and impressive prayer, which was followed W. L. Whitley, N. W. Musgrove.

Wake -J. D. Powell, B. C. Manly, J. J. Powell, G. H. Farribault, Phil. Sasser, R. H. Whitaker, M. V. B. Gilbert. Gaston .- Dr. S X. Johnson, V. Den, W. Davenport, Col.

> Lincoln.-David Shank, J. F. Alexander, Greene. - W. J. Rasberry, Elias Carr, Abner Speight, M. J. Edwards, Jas. Mahoney, Henry Albritton, E. F. Ruffin, I. P. Speight, W. A. Darden. Cumberland .- Thos. Waddell, Jas. C. Dobbin, Geo. W Cabarrus .- C. N. White, John W. Long, V. C. Barrin-

ger, Dr. Haines. Cleveland .- G. Dickson. Orange .- Dr. P. Jones, H. Dickson. Brunswick .- T. D. Meares, Swift Galloway, Northampton .- H. K. Burgwyn. Onslow .- Dr. E. W. Ward, Dr. Chas. Duffy, jr.

Jones .- G. F. Scott. Wayne .- (Not furnished to clerks, but represented by Granville .- Maj. W. F. Collins and Dr. Stove.

(The Secretaries are confident that in the above many names have been omitted by them, owing to the irregularity with which the reports were made. The names of some counties may also have been omitted.) A deafening call was made for V. C. Barringer, Esq., Cabarras, who, in response, addressed the meeting

He was followed by O. P. Meares, Esq., of Wilmington, who responded to the call in one of his happiest Mr. Schanck, of Lincoln, was next called upon, and

The Convention then adjourned over till 10 o'clock the next day. SATURDAY, March 23d.

Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., President in the chair. On motion, Mr. Schenk was added to the list of Vice Mr. Craige, from the Committee appointed to pre-

pare business for the meeting, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were voted upon separately and unanimously adopted amid deafening applause: WHEREAS, The general Assembly of the State of North Carolina recently in session, passed by the Constitutional majority, an act authorizing the people of the State at their discretion, to call a Convention for the consideration of the | In a Union of all the Southern States, who resist the desrelations of the State of North Carolina to the Federal Government, or agency of the United States, and to the different States composing the Union or Confederacy known as upon which they were founded have been totally subverted, proper and satisfactory guarantees for the protection of the threatened rights of the Southern States, (and North Carolina claims to be, in the fullest sense of the word a Southern, too, though few they be, and under insidious guise and de- and not merely a border State,) have failed, and we believe will fail, be it therefore

Resolved, That the interest as well as the honor of North arolina naturally and imperatively demand that her political the South, and not with the States of the North, opposed to her, as they are, in social institutions and in pecuniary interests, and enemies, as they have shown themselves to be,

mation of an organization, to be known as the Southern Rights ness of furnishing supplies and fuel, water and provisseminate the facts and present the arguments bearing upon this issue, to the people of every county in the State of North Carolina, believing that when the facts prior as well as subsequent to the day of election, (28th of February, 1861,) are nounced to all concerned that this traffic is strictly forfully understood, the citizens of North Carolina will reconsider their action and demand from their servants, the Governor and General Assembly, an opportunity to so express 3rd. Resolved, That for the purpose of disseminating these facts and presenting the arguments deduceable therefrom, we suggest, 1st, that the President of this meeting appoint a State Executive Committee of two from each Conthat "the Commissioners from the Confederate States Governor, left the city in the steamer Planter, Capt. now in Washington have received unofficial information of America. [Paid a compliment to Nat. Macon, wished that North Carolina was side by side with her Carolina was side by side with her Carolina.

and of the Executive of the State, must be regarded as a

In accordance with the third resolution, the Chair an-

1st District-L. J. Johnson, Perquimans, H. M. Shaw, 2d District-J. L. Bridgers, Edgecombe, Dr. Milton Sel-3d District-O. P. Meares, New Hanover, W. F. Leake, 5th District-J. R. S. McLean, Guilford, Samuel P. Hill,

7th District-H. B. Hammond, Anson, Rufus Barringer, 8th District-Gen. C. M. Avery, Burke, N. W. Woodfin,

A call being made for the Hon. B. Craige, he responded in an eloquent manner in support of the resolutions Having been introduced to the meeting by Mr. Ashe, which had been adopted, and exposing the objects, aims Washington, March 25th, 1861.—It is stated by the venerable Edmund Ruffin, late of Virginia, respond- and action of the Black Republican party. Mr. C. those supposed to be well informed, that the subject un- ed to the enthusiastic call which had been made upon spoke at great length, vindicating the rights of the South, der consideration to-day by the Cabinet is one of the him: He said he came as a spectator. He explained producing a marked effect upon the audience, &c., &c. Col. Summers is an ex-candidate for Governor; and if highest importance to the country, it being no less than how North Carolina could not remain in the Union.— At the conclusion of his speech, the meeting took a re-AFTERNOON SESSION.

In consideration of repeated and enthusiastic calls made upon him, D. K. McRae, Esq., responded in one supposed that the 6th District was not represented, he moved a call be made upon his friend, Gen. Young, of Iredell, for an address.

One of the most interesting and impressive features anticipated. The Revolutionists have gained several suppose have tended to impair his health; we mails of the 1st inst. has arrived. Her advices are anticipated. The Revolutionists have gained several successes in New Granada, including the capture of the monotonous routine of office duty will make him below. of a beautiful Boquet to the Hon. Mr. Moses, of South government flotilla. Gen. Young responded to the call of the meeting in a Carolina, by the ladies of Goldsboro', which he accepted

On motion, it was resolved that when this meeting

adjourn it shall adjourn to meet in Charlotte on the 20th of May next. papers in the State friendly to Southern Rights. On motion of C. C. Bonner, Esq., the thanks of the

meeting were tendered to the President, Vice Presi-After a few able remarks by Vice President Johnson Resolved, That a list of gentlemen present from each the meeting adjourned to re-assemble in Charlotte on the 20th of May.

WELDON N. EDWARDS, President.

Shall our Government be Destroyed? Messes. Editors: It is, perhaps, a work of supereroga tion to attempt to demonstrate the proposition that the American Government-the Government under which we have lived-the Government of our fathers-is the best,

both in principle and in its operation, that the world has both in principle and in its operation, that the world has both in principle and in its operation, that the world has ces which have split this Republic in twain, and evinces ever seen, or that human wisdom, ingenuity, and virtue can ever seen, or that human wisdom, ingenuity, and virtue can ever seen, or that human wisdom, ingenuity, and virtue can ever seen, or that human wisdom, ingenuity, and virtue can ever seen, or that human wisdom, ingenuity, and virtue can ever seen, or that human wisdom, ingenuity, and virtue can ever seen, or that human wisdom, ingenuity, and virtue can ever seen, or that human wisdom, ingenuity, and evinces of this devise. Our history is the imperishable evidence of this truth. Originating but three score and ten years since, with the representatives of a few scattering colonies-pioneers in the representatives of a few scattering colonies—pioneers in the representatives of an unknown land, the influence of our the wilderness of an unknown land, the influence of our long, what they have lost by precipitating the irrepressian empire has arisen on whose infant power the nations of the old world gaze with dismay. Our prosperity as a people, meanwhile, our progress in all the arts of peace, and our advancement in civilization, have been unexampled; while justice, prudence and firmness have made war an al-

most unknown sound to our ears. We are now in the midst o' a great revolution. This government of our fathers, glorious in its history and peerless in its perfection, is being changed and abolished, and a new government, narrow, weak and contracted in its spirit, polgovernment, narrow, weak and contracted in its splitt, policy and fundamental principles is to be substituted in its solidation, no States will hesitate to take shelter under the principles is to be substituted in its solidation, no States will hesitate to take shelter under the principles is to be substituted in its solidation, no States will hesitate to take shelter under the principles is to be substituted in its solidation, no States will hesitate to take shelter under the principles is to be substituted in its solidation, no States will hesitate to take shelter under the principles is to be substituted in its solidation, no States will hesitate to take shelter under the principles is to be substituted in its solidation. icy and fundamental principles is to be added their startling imstead. These are grave assertions, and their startling imstead. These are grave assertions of every patriot. portance demand the serious consideration of every patriot. What is the constitutional position of the government on What is the constitutional position of the government of administered according to the Southern idea. In the

ty, and without fear of successful contradiction, that on these questions the attitude of the Government, as prescribed by the Constitution, is that of perfect neutrality. True, the idea that the Government may assume a position of antagonism to slaveholding, is expressly negatived by the clauses requiring the delivery of fugitive slaves; but we are not to infer that, aside from these points, the position of the Government, as prescribed by the Constitution, is any other than that of strict neutrality and total indifference on the uestion whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding is best. But a new party-the revolutionary party-are in posses-Carteret.-W. C. King, Jno. L. Pender, V. V. Geffroy, Jabz W. Bell, W. C. Lewis, John F. King, R. E. Walker, sion of the Government. It is a party representing a section of the nation that will long continue to be the most populous section, and the ascendancy of this sectional party is, therefore, destined to continue, and the impress of its character on the Government to be permanent. The leading principle, the one idea, and the unanimous, all-pervading sentiment of this party is that the Government is to assume the osition of unrelenting hostility to slavery. It is to say to the people of the States of one section of the nation, "You of slavery in the South than we now hear of it in Cuba are cherishing an institution which the Government regards and Russia. From New England, at least, the sceptre as a social, moral, and political evil; our fathers did wrong of empire has departed forever, and that through the n not declaring it to be so in the Constitution; and all the weight, influence and prestige of the Government shall be brought to bear in every way not expressly prohibited by the Constitution, to place 'in the course of ultimate extinction' an institution which you believe to be inseperably con-

nected with your welfare and progress." To this one idea every other is to be subservient and secondary; to this, every distinctive feature of our national policy, foreign and domestic, our greatness and influence abroad, our happiness and prosperity at home, are all to be sacrifized. It is folly to tell us that the piatform of the Northern party contains other distinctive features. Every intelligent person who is acquainted with the history of the late presidential campaign knows that opposition to slavery was the only princi-

ple on which that party was united. We have called the new Government revolutionary. repeat it. How can the constitutional position and duty of the Government on any subject be constitutionally changed? Clearly by a change of the Constitution alone. How can the Constitution be changed? By the concurrent act of two He has no peace, morning, noon or night. thirds of each House of Congress, and three fourths of the the face of the Constitution, but against the will of a major ity of the States-changed by a bare majority of the people revolution? If the Puritans of New England were to obtain possession of the Government and openly wield all its power addressed the meeting in an eloquent and masterly ef- and influence to stigmatize and crush out the Methodists or t to the bitter end? The cases are precisely analogous. Then, what is our duty in the premises, as American citi-

zens, as North Carolinians, as lovers of our race? Laying our duty to submit to the overthrow and destruction of the | the world think of us? Have we not been sufficiently resist the tyrannical revolutionary government at every point, and defend and cherish the genius and spirit and inegrity of the government established by our fathers, though it shall find a resting place in North Carolina alone? If to accomplish this object it is necessary to sunder the union of States, be it so. If to carry it out involve the separation of States that should be one in principle and sentiment, be it so; and with God be the consequences.

In casting about for friends to assist us in this laudable and patriotic purpose we cannot look to the North. It is they who have just abolished the American Government .truction of that Government even to the disruption of the will justify and applaud us in our efforts to preserve the spirit and the genius of American liberty. A Union of the Southern States, one in sentiment, interest and purpose may | War to say that he is disposed to assume every response fail; but if we fail we will at least be clear of the guilt of having been accessories after the fact to the destruction of

in the present juncture of affairs none is necessary. But we have attempted to show that our duty as American citizens. our position as the leaders of human progress and entranchisement, all forbid us to remain longer in union with people who elected Lincoln in the face of our solemn and earnest protest. Demagogues may blind and mislead the people for a while; but sooner or later the popular judgment will | the powers of the Southern Confederacy will be promptvindicate itself. May that vindication not come too late!

FROM PENSACOLA.—Gen. Bragg has issued the following order at Pensacola : The Commanding General learns with surprise and regret that some of our citizens are engaged in the busiions to the armed vessels of the United States, now occupying a threatening position off this harbor. That no misunderstanding may exist on this subject, it is anbidden, and all such supplies which may be captured in transit to said vessels or to Fort Pickens will be confiscated. The more effectually to enforce this prohibition, no boat or vessel will be allowed to visit Fort

forcement of this order. By command of Brig. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG. Robt. C. Wood, Ass't Adj't General.

MOBILE, March 24.—The military statu quo at Pensacola continues. None but official communication is allowed between the shore and the fleet off the harbor. The armed propeller Cushman keeps up a strict police

A duel was fought on Tuesday morning at Fort Mc-Rae, between a Charlestonian and a resigned midshipmenace and as apreliminary step to subjugation, which, as man, with Sharp's rifles. The Charlestonian was bad-

> Arrival of the New Mexican Mail. INDEPENDENCE, March 25.—The New Mexican mail has arrived. Captain Halloway and Lieutenants Boyce and Kelly are among the passengers. Lieut. Kelly has resigned, and is en route for Louisiana. Capt. Halloway reports an abundance of stores for the army in A "Fugirive SLAVE."—A few days since a great excil New Mexico, with the exception of flour, which is ment was created in Hadley, Massachusetts, by a "fuglity ment was created in Hadley, Massachusetts, by a "realistic ment was created in Hadley, by a "realistic ment was created in Hadley, by a "realistic ment was created in Ha

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND THE MORRILL TARIFF. be to settle the question of the navigation of the Mississippi River—the only one which looked threatening to sippi River—the only one which looked threatening to the South. The Southern tariff being lower than the Northern, all goods destined for Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other ports of entry in the West, will be landed at New Orleans, bulk broken, and then for- Washington City, that Wm. C. Butler, Esq., has been wounded to their world to the warded to their several destinations. The Western people will thereby have more advantageous and greater signed, and James M. Pool, Esq., Post Master, and M. Pool, Post use of the river than they had before. Instead of con-suming products coming westward from the state of consuming products coming westward from the Atlantic gentlemen have a pleasant time, under the Black Bellock, they will receive them southward from No. border, they will receive them southward from New publican administration. Orleans, giving employment to the boats and railroads on and near the Mississippi river, and reviving the old business as it flourished before the East opened its artificial connections with the West.—N. Y. Herald.

the mails of the 1st inst. has arrived. Her advices are suppose have tended to impair his health; we doubt not anticipated. The Revolutionists has a from the

THE COTTON CROP.-It has now become a fixed fact, bales short, and that all the additions that may be made by the influence of the Bears to the receipts, cannot carfederate States," whether by railroad or otherwise, ry up the crop to four millions of bales. Galveston acknowledges that she will be 50,000 bales short; Mont-goods arriving in vessels by sea. The Collector, in the goods arriving in vessels by sea. The Collector, in the collector gomery 40,000 bales; Columbus 40,000 bales. The discharge of his duties, will place Inspectors at the discharge of his duties, will place Inspectors at the total deficiency at the seaports, including the overland pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city, and pots of the several railroads entering this city. cotton from Memphis, which is now put into the New penalties fixed for the violation of the revenue laws and or the revenue laws and penalties fixed for the violation of the revenue laws and the new penalties fixed for the violation of the revenue laws and the revenue laws and the revenue laws and the revenue laws and the revenue laws are receipts in new 700,000 by the revenue laws and the revenue laws are receipts in new 700,000 by the revenue laws and the revenue laws are receipts and the revenue laws and the revenue laws are receipts and the revenue laws are receipted and the revenue laws are receipts and the revenue laws are receipts and the revenue laws are receipted and the revenue Orleans receipts, is near 700,000 bales, and the weekly receipts will, it is said, increase the deficiency. Prices On motion of Kenneth Thigpen, Esq., of Edgecombe, have advanced since these facts have been known, and it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be it is said that many very lengthy and apologetic letters published in the papers in Goldsboro', and in all the have been written here by shrewd Europeans houses abroad, acknowledging that they have been in error in estimating the crop, and imputing the blame to the political state of affairs amongst the Cotton States. Charleston Mercury.

> The Commissioners of the "Confederate States"_ New ORLEANS, March 23 .- The Confederate State Commissioners to Eu. ope leave here on the 31st. A proclamation has been issued by General Bragg The latter young gentleman is a son of Camp prohibiting vessels from formishing and will leave West Point immediately 200 and Camp prohibiting vessels from formishing and will leave West Point immediately 200 and Camp prohibiting vessels from formishing and will leave West Point immediately 200 and Camp prohibiting vessels from formishing and will leave West Point immediately 200 and Camp prohibiting vessels from formishing and will leave west Point immediately 200 and Camp prohibiting vessels from formishing and will leave west Point immediately 200 and Camp prohibiting vessels from formishing and will leave west Point immediately 200 and Camp prohibiting vessels from formishing and will leave west Point immediately 200 and penalty of confiscation

From the Richmond Enquir A Northern View of the Southern Confederacy, The reader will be struck with the following article from the Bangor (Maine) Union, one of the best conducted papers in the Northeast. The editor takes correct and statesman-like view of the sectional different a profound judgment and a far reaching sagacity in his remarks relative to the future history of the Southern ble conflict between the two sections:

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Were we to venture a prediction, we would say that we here have the germ of a Republic which history, at no far distant day, will record as the most powerful and wealthy of ancient and modern times. It will grow, and that too rapidly, by additions from the North, from the South and from the West. Its government, purged of every notion of conburdens of that government will be light. It will be the questions whether the cultivation of tobacco is right to the questions whether building railroads is expedient or not; as exercise of its powers it will be confined within the lenot; as to whether building rain odds is expenses; as to the to whether Jews should be eligible to State offices; as to the gitimate sphere of the Constitution. It will not be used as an engine of corruption. It will not be used as extent and duration of a parent's civil authority over his child; or as to whether slaveholding or non slaveholding is child; or as to whether slaveholding or non slaveholding is all an instrument for exercising those projects which belong best? A simple reference to the Constitution is all only to State governments or individual enterprise. I that is necessary to enable us to assert with perfect certain only to State governments or individual enterprise. will build no railroads and canals. It will undertake to build up no manufacturing interests at the expense of other interests. Hence its burdens will be light, and consequently the trade will be nearly or quite free

Capital, which has for the last three quarters of a century been aggregating in Northern cities, will begin to run Southward. By degrees, the trade of Boston, New York and Philadelphia will decrease, whilst that of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, will proportionally increase. Immigration will also turn thitherward. The North has lost, irrevocably lost, we fear, her largest and best customers. Our future we may read in the past of Canada. Negro sympathy, which has of late been so active with us, will in a lew months more be like a tale that is told. We shall hear no more folly of her own sons.

A PICTURE BY A REPUBLICAN HAND .- The follow. ing is the picture of office-seeking presented by the Wash. ington correspondent of the Philadelphia North Amer.

"The multitude that at this moment throngs the av. enues of the Capitol and of the lobbies of Willard's Hoel, can be compared to nothing else but a crowd of nungry beggars, each one bawling at the top of his lungs, and scrambling for the crumbs that fall from the

"We find him (Lincoln) surrounded by noisy and impatient declaimers and trading politicians who care not one jot or title for the country, so they may get office!

"We say that this is a sorry sight. Apart from the serious damage to our best-nay, even to our common est interests at this crisis, there is something inexpressibly sad in contemplating of what we have to come to "But now !- never has the seeking after places die played a more odious character than it now does, for it shows to what point the ferocity of selfishness has at-"The applicants who encumber the approaches to

the Senate, the House, the President's apartments be thousands, seem to care little or nothing for the agonies of the country, or the dangers of civil war. What must humiliated. without the addition of this discusting Our mortal foe has been lust for office. Men now-

a-days, devote themselve to the task of saving the couptry, not because the country calls upon them to do so. but because the hope to pick up a snug commissionship collectorship, or the like. It is this lust of office that lies at the root of our present troubles.' JEFF. DAVIS ON THE MILITARY COMPLICATIONS IS TEXAS.—In the State Convention, at Austin, a letter

closing a letter from the Secretary of War of the Con federate States, in relation to the military complications in Texas. President Davis instructs the Secretary sibility compatible with the relations of the Federal Government to Texas. President Davis considers i due to international courtesy that the Government a the Confederate States (Texas included, after her withdrawal from the United States), should accord to the troops belonging to the Federal Government a reasonable time within which to depart from her territory.-Should the Federal Government refuse to withdraw them, President Davis does not hesitate to say that all ly employed to expell them. Gen. Waul, in his communication, says the possibility of settling our difficulties by a re-construction of the old Union, is neveraluded to in the Congress; and that the proposal would receive about the same encouragement as a proposition

to re-annex Texas to the States of Mexico. Atchison, March 21 .- The annual conference of the M. E. Church for this State commenced its session this

morning, with Bishop Morris presiding. Joseph Hapromboise, the head chief of Pottawaltomies, with a number of the leading men in the tribe came in yesterday with seventeen teams for supplies from the relief society. They were supplied with comflour, beans, meal, clothing and with wheat for seed Pickens or any United States naval vessel without spe- | They claim the \$600,000 due them from the governcial sanction. Col. John H. Forney, Acting Inspector | ment, and for which they have recently instituted a suit General, will organize efficient harbor police for the en- | The tribe numbers 2,700, and the head men estimate

that over a thousand are in want of assistance. Over thirty thousand bushels of seed wheat have been received and distributed from this point, together with large amounts of garden and other seeds. Nearly three hundred teams loaded with supplies of different descriptions left to-day.

announce, authoritatively, that the guns seized in New York some time ago by Jno. A. Kennedy, of the New York Police, have been released, and are this time at tually in the hands of the agent of the State of Georgia. As soon as they are shipped, and good and sufficient evidence of the fact is afforded, we presume that the two vessels now held here will be released. The action of Gov. Brown in this matter cannot be

THE GUNS RELEASED .- We are pleased to be able to

too highly commended. There is nothing like touching the pocket nerve of our Yankee neighbors. It works like a cherm. - Savannah News, 19th inst.

who went about town soliciting at to reach Canada. He found hearts and hands open him in his escape from officers who were reported to be a his heels. Towards night it was ascertained that the full black in order to make "a raise.

BLACK REPUBLICAN APPOINTMENTS.—We learn from

Albemarle Southerner, 20th inst. ON A VISIT.—We met Gov. Ellis, who with his fame ily is now on a visit to Newbern, on the street yester day. We regret to say that the Governor is not look ing as well as usual. The close confinement during the New York, March 25.—The steamer Champion with winter at Raleigh and attention to official duties we have mails of the Let inst. her consists of the Let inst. her consists of the Let inst. again. We hope so .- Newbern Prog., 21st mst.

IMPORTANT TO THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY.-BY ference to our advertising columns, it will be pert that all goods arriving from "points outside the

be strictly enforced.—Charleston Mercury, 22d und Couldn't Do It.—An exchange paper tells \$ of a man in London who determined to spend is made during the first year in advertising. found that it was impossible, for the simple reason the the more he advertised, the more he made and after strenuous efforts to get rid of his money in advertising he had to give it up. If you believe it, try it.

THE LAST OF THE SOUTHERN CADETS.—Cadets eno and Semmes, the former from Florida and the ter from Alabama, have both resigned their appl and will leave West Point immediately for Montgomed A. M. Waddell, J. L. Stewart, Dr. J. J. Lawrence, prohibiting vessels from furnishing supplies to Federal Rapheal Semmes who resigned from the Navy applies to Federal W. Ward, Secretaries. from the Confederate States.